



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Relative to the number of cases of poliomyelitis occurring in towns adjacent to Buffalo, unofficial reports have been received of cases in Corfu and Batavia, and of additional cases in Jamestown and Lockport.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Surg. Brooks, of the United States Public Health Service, on duty in Los Angeles, reports as follows regarding the outbreak of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) at that place:

Week ended August 31, 1912:

Record of cases and deaths: Cases, 6; deaths, 2.

Record by ages: Under 1 year, 1 case; 1 to 2 years, 1 case, 1 death; 2 to 3, 2 cases; 4 to 5, 1 case; 5 to 10, 1 case; 34 years, 1 death.

Record by sex: Cases, male 4, female 2; deaths, male 2.

During the week there were 2 deaths at the municipal hospital; no admissions.

Soon after its appearance in Los Angeles, cases of poliomyelitis were noted at the beach resorts in the vicinity. Later the disease was found in neighboring counties, and cases have occurred in Riverside, Ventura, Merced, Sacramento, San Joaquin, and San Francisco Counties.

TETANUS.

During the week ended August 24, 1912, tetanus was reported by city health authorities as follows: Baltimore, Md., 1 death; Chicago, Ill., 1 death; El Paso, Tex., 1 death; New Orleans, La., 3 deaths; New York, N. Y., 2 deaths; Philadelphia, Pa., 1 case.

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES.

CITY REPORTS.

Cases and Deaths Reported by City Health Authorities for the Week Ended Aug. 24, 1912.

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Carbondale, Pa.	22	.....	New Orleans, La.	2	.....
Chicago, Ill.	5	.....	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	5	.....
El Paso, Tex.	1	.....	Oakland, Cal.	1	.....
Johnstown, Pa.	1	.....	Pasadena, Cal.	1	.....
Kansas City, Mo.	1	.....	San Antonio, Tex.	3	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.	5	.....	San Francisco, Cal.	7	.....
Manchester, N. H.	1	.....	Spokane, Wash.	3	.....

STATE REPORTS.

This table is compiled from reports made to the Bureau of the United States Public Health Service by the health authorities of certain States and shows the number of cases of smallpox notified to the authorities in these States.

The following States report monthly: Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Florida, Minnesota, and the District of Columbia report by weeks.